* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I have to see whether the motion is in order or not. The merits of the motion are not a consideration in determining this question.

" The point raised by the hon. the Law Member is that the President should take into consideration the scope and merits of the motion in holding whether the motion is in order or not. I believe that cannot be one of the elements that has to be taken into consideration in holding whether a particular motion is in order or not. Since no other point has been raised and no other point has occurred to me which can enable me to hold that it is out of order, I am afraid I have to overrule the point raised by the hon. the Law Member and rule that the motion is in order. I wish to know whether the hon. Member has the leave of the House."

Hon. MEMBERS :—" Yes, yes."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Since no hon. Member has objected, I rule that the motion is in order and I appoint 2-30 p.m. to-day as the time for the discussion of this motion."

III

AMENDMENTS TO STANDING ORDERS.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I have to inform the House that the following six gentlemen were nominated for election to the select committee to consider the amendments to Standing Orders—

(1) Mr. J. A. Saldanha.
(2) „ P. C. Venkatapati Raju.
(3) „ C. Ramasomayajulu.
(4) „ Abdul Hameed Khan.
(5) „ V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
(6) „ C. Marudavanam Pillai.

" As the number of candidates nominated is equal to the number of vacancies to be filled, namely, six, I hereby declare the above-mentioned gentlemen to be duly elected under Regulation II (4) of the Regulations for the holding of elections by means of the single transferable vote.

" Under Standing Order 77 the Deputy President and the Advocate-General are ex-officio members of the select committee and I have to nominate a Chairman of the Council to serve on the Committee. I hereby nominate Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar as a Member of the Committee. The Committee meets to-day after the Council adjourns."

IV

THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY ACT (AMENDMENT) BILLS.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The Council will now resume discussion of the amendment of the hon. the Chief Minister to substitute the word 'Vizagapatam' for 'Anantapur' in clause 2 of the Bill of Mr. Kesava Pillai."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" It is an unfortunate position to occupy for any member of this House that he should be obliged to stand in defence of two recognized bodies, the Senate of the Andhra University and the select committee of this Council itself. The machine of the Government has moved

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so wonderfully from day to day, from minute to minute and from idea to idea, that it makes one think that the views of the Government have always been bewildering in this matter. At the last consideration of this question, the Government was anxious to postpone this measure for the simple reason that there was some hope entertained by a certain section of the Andhras that it could bring in large donations for the Andhra University. Even then men like me hoped that Government would have some respect for constituted bodies, some respect for the Senate of the University which decided in favour of Anantapur. The Senate consists of representatives from all parts of the Andhra desa, it knows the needs of the Andhra desa and it can evaluate the effect of a measure passed by this Council on the future life of the Andhra desa. Knowing as it did the interests of the Andhra desa as a whole the Senate came to the conclusion that the headquarters should be at Anantapur. In all the discussions that have been held nothing has been said against Anantapur except this: that it is in a backward area. I refute the contention that the Ceded districts are a backward area. I do not admit the contention that the people of the Ceded districts are backward. The Ceded districts are backward because the facilities given to them are backward. The Government must be prepared to concede that no facilities have been provided for the development of the Ceded districts and for that Government—for a paternal Government as this bureaucracy has always claimed to be—to come forward and say that because you are backward we cannot afford to allow you to have the headquarters in that part of the country, is an amazing comment upon their own conduct all through these years.

"It has been contended that concentration in one centre is a necessity, is an academic necessity and experts have come forward and told us that it is well to develop all the university life in one single place. Till yesterday, till the last motion was made on behalf of the Government to have the headquarters at Vizagapatam, it was clearly understood that wherever the headquarters might be, technology would be developed at Vizagapatam. What was expected to be developed was arts and sciences at Anantapur if Anantapur should be the headquarters. Where this new legerdemain of specialists and experts comes in at this stage I do not understand. It is a mystery to me how the experts can change their opinions like chameleons. 12 noon.

"With regard to the climatic conditions of Vizagapatam I know there have been very bad critics of Waltair and Vizagapatam. But I know that Waltair is very much better than Rajahmundry or Bezwada and that in certain months of the year Waltair is probably far superior to Anantapur. But for uniformity of climate all through the year Anantapur is much better than Waltair. From personal experience I can say that during certain months of the year Vizagapatam is intolerably stuffy. Again, Sir, a great deal has been made of the situation of Anantapur in a corner of the Andhra desa. Is not Vizagapatam in a corner? Is it not fair that the portion of the Andhra desa which is backward in the matter of facilities should be given additional facilities by starting a university in its own area? Is it not fair that the more progressive people should be asked to travel from one end of the Andhra desa to the other end so that they may have the advantage of education? Where is the insuperable difficulty in the matter of distance? I am sure the House realizes the importance of the decisions of the Senate of

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the Andhra University and the Select Committee of the House. It was said in a light-hearted fashion that the Andhra opinion had not crystallized. It must be conceded that in a Legislative Council like this where representatives from different parts of the country meet together for purposes of legislation, the interests of different districts are bound to find expression in differences of opinion. But there are bodies outside the Legislative Council speaking in the name of the Andhra desa. The Andhra Maha Sabha, the greatest gathering of the Andhra people every year, passed a resolution last year and this year in favour of Anantapur. Eminent Andhras like Mr. T. Prakasam, Editor of *Swarajya*, Member of the Legislative Assembly and President of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, the hon. Mr. V. Ramadas, Member of the Council of State, and Mr. Venkatappayya, the Leader of the Andhra desa, have all unanimously and openly declared in favour of Anantapur. May I remind the hon. Minister who is here for the nonce—and he may not be here for very long—that he ought not to take the discredit of having disturbed the unity of the Andhras. On the other hand, let him earn the credit of having helped the Andhras to become a harmonious whole in spite of the Andhras themselves. It was granted at the time of the passing of the Act that the needs of the two distinct groups in Andhra desa should be satisfied and for that purpose two universities were necessary. The hon. the Minister may not have the necessary funds and he may say that the Finance Member sits tight on him; but if he has not got the capacity to get the necessary money from him, he should not disturb the feeling of unity of the Andhra desa. Exasperated with the condition of things some hon. Members have introduced Bills providing for the exclusion of particular areas from the jurisdiction of the Andhra University. Men like me who have been in the Andhra movement for tens of years will not let the Andhra University be removed outside the Ceded districts; for there will be a separatist movement in the Andhra desa if that is done. We have always appealed to the House in the name of the Andhra province as a whole, of the Andhra race as a whole. Otherwise may I remind the House that it would have been impossible for a representative gathering like the Senate of the Andhra University to have come to the decision it did. I know that I shall be told that the Minister has a majority in this House, and that I must meekly submit. But I put it to him that he should not use the bayonet in his hand against us, against the subdivisions in the Andhra desa. If the Minister were an Andhra he would feel the pangs that many of us feel. If the Minister carefully considers the question he would concede that there is need for two universities in the Andhra desa, and that it is only for want of sufficient funds that he has been able to establish only one university. With regard to its location, Bezwada and Rajahmundry have always said, 'Let Anantapur have it,' and even Vizagapatam up till now has said the same thing. All these places, when their own interests were not affected, were willing to allow Anantapur to have it. What is the psychology behind this unanimous feeling for Anantapur? It is nothing but the anxiety of the Andhras to keep together with the Ceded districts so that all separatist movements might be avoided. They know that they cannot work together if the Ceded districts are not satisfied in their legitimate aspirations. Anantapur has a splendid college and it has been admitted that it is also a very efficient college. If you hand it over to the Vice-Chancellor, he will be able to turn it into an excellent institution. He is of us; he is an expert and he gives the

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advice of an expert. If you hand over Anantapur to him, he will develop it in such a way as to bring great credit to the Andhra desa. I am sure the Vice-Chancellor. . . (Mr. K. V. R. Swami :—'Let him speak).' How can he speak? He is an expert and how do you expect him to speak his opinion on . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I request the hon. Member to address the Chair."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" I beg your pardon.

" I would appeal to my friend from Ganjam, the ex-Minister for Education and the present floor leader of the Justice Party that he should not be carried away by the fact that Vizagapatam is very near to Ganjam. He was responsible for the three centres; he might not have been responsible for the neutral zone at Bezwada. But the three centres were meant to satisfy the different portions of the Andhra desa, the western portions and the coastal portions respectively. Now you will reduce all this to nothing if you establish a University at Vizagapatam, and ask the admittedly backward people of the Ceded districts to go all the way to Vizagapatam to get their university life; I do not here speak of university education. This is a farce that has been enacted and that has been possible only on the floor of this House. Many factors have contributed to this. I do not blame the Government though the Minister for Education has had his share in this, but I do not say that he is the devil at the bottom. The whole thing has been mismanaged and misconceived. The Andhra country has distinct interests of its own and they were given expression to in the Andhra University Act and the resolution of the Senate of the Andhra University. Now to come forward and claim in the name of an ideal that we should go to Vizagapatam is very strange. After all life is not all logic and all ideal. And what we are asking is nothing very far from the ideal. The Select Committee had long ago decided to develop the technological side at Vizagapatam; and what we are now asking is that Anantapur might develop the arts and sciences as the headquarters. There is an excellent first-grade college and all that is required is the will on the part of the Government to develop it. While the Circars might be satisfied with the technological college where the newest and most modern experiments in the field of education might be tried, the Ceded districts might be satisfied with the development of the arts and the sciences. By this arrangement we are not travelling far from the ideal of the unitary type of university. I am sure this is a very reasonable position to take and I hope that this House will not lightly throw away the recommendation of the select committee of the House, its own creation. It was not a small select committee of 10 or 15, but consisted of 35 members. It took evidence, voluminous evidence, which was sifted and considered by them and they have their final decision accepting the concentration theory and recommending the concentration of arts and sciences at Anantapur and technology at Vizagapatam.

" Having done all this, is it not stultifying yourself if you now go back upon the recommendations of the select committee, if you now say that we shall shift everything to Vizagapatam as Andhras on the floor of this House have had differences with regard to local circumstances? Shifting to Vizagapatam may be very convenient from the point of view of the Government. It certainly is not from the point of view of the Andhras or of any 12–15 p.m.

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part of the country which will be affected. I appeal to friends who are not Andhras to consider the matter carefully. I appeal to all such friends to remember that the claims of the Ceded districts are well established; the facilities there are very good; they will not be ideal; nothing in this world is ideal. If the Government were ideal, we would have nothing to complain of. There is no ideal in this world as such. Circumstances sufficiently warrant the establishment of the University in the Ceded districts. We have sufficient encouragement to have an university. We are poor. We are poor because we have been kept poor. Mettur gets crores and crores of rupees even to-day; there is no money for the Tungabhadra project. That is our cry. Let us have at least educational facilities."

* Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" Mr. President, Sir, from yesterday's debate some of us have come to the conclusion that there seems to be a consensus of opinion on the Government side to support the transference of the headquarters of the University ultimately to Vizagapatam. Let me warn the Government as well as those members who think with the Government that, if they do so, they will be dismembering the whole province of the Andhra desa. We know, Sir, that several hon. Members from the Ceded districts have already given notice of amendments to the Bill to the effect that, in case the University is removed to Vizagapatam, they would have all their colleges affiliated to the Madras University. That is the object of the amendments that have been given notice of by several hon. Members of this House. Sir, is that a good policy ? Is that a right policy for the Government to pursue, to divide the whole province into two parts even in the matter of education, which may ultimately result in dividing the people of the Andhra desa into two parts even in other matters ? It is not in the interest of the people of the Andhra desa that the Government or hon. Members of this House should pursue such a policy. As I have said, even the vastness of the area of the Andhra desa also demands that we should not concentrate all the activities of the University in one place only which is far remote from the other parts of the Andhra desa. If we consider the geographical position of Vizagapatam in the whole of Andhra desa, it is in the remotest corner of the province. (A voice : 'What about Anantapur ?') My hon. Friend says that Anantapur also stands in the same position as Vizagapatam. But let me tell him through you, Sir, that what I suggest is that the activities of the University so far as humanities and sciences are concerned should be located at the headquarters at Anantapur, so that the Ceded districts can develop educationally to the extent to which the Circars have so far developed. At the same time we do not deprive the Circars of the entire educational facilities because it is suggested (and I endorse that suggestion) that so far as technical and technological studies are concerned, we can have them concentrated at Vizagapatam because, as it has been suggested by both the Minister and Educational expert, there is no other place suited for such a development as Vizagapatam. The Government can do so and have technical and technological studies developed at Vizagapatam and transfer humanities and sciences to Anantapur. If we do so, we will be satisfying the expert opinion by having one university centre developed in the Andhra desa and at the same time having technical and technological subjects developed in another part of the Andhra desa, viz., Vizagapatam. I appeal to hon. Members to consider the main and fundamental objects of the Bill whatever may be the views of the Government with regard to the transfer of the whole of the educational activities

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ultimately to Vizagapatam. In the latter case the Government will be dividing the province. If they divide the province to-day educationally they will be dividing the province in other matters also. We know that there has been a tendency on the part of the Ceded districts people to separate themselves from the Circars. It was on account of the passing of the Andhra University Act that that tendency has, to a very large extent, been given the go-by. If the Government follow a policy of dismembering the province by transferring the activities of the University to Vizagapatam, a remote place in the whole of the Andhra desa, they will certainly be following a suicidal policy which will not be in the interests of the whole of the Andhra desa."

* Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao :—" Mr. President, Sir, the only question that is before the House now is whether Vizagapatam or Anantapur should be preferred, in case the headquarters of the University is to be removed from Bezwada. Of course, I am not for the removal of the headquarters from Bezwada. I shall talk about that matter at a subsequent stage . . . ."

* The hon. the President :—" I am afraid the hon. Member will not have another opportunity because all the three questions will be disposed of now. I will have to put the clause to the vote of the House now. The hon. Member will be quite in order to speak about the merits of Bezwada."

Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao :—" Supposing I have to speak against the transfer, may I know if I have to do so now ? "

* The hon. the President :—" This is the time. The clause and the amendments are for the consideration of the House."

* Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao :—" Then, Sir, I have to oppose both Vizagapatam and Anantapur. (Laughter.) I request the Government as well as the non-Andhra Members of this House to consider the question very dispassionately. Every one of hon. Members knows that the present University as it is shaped and modified by the Bill of Mr. Venkatapati Raju will not only be a residential University but also of the affiliating type. There will be only one centre. The headquarters alone will have the right of having a University College. Honours, Post-graduate and Research work will be concentrated at the headquarters. Section 6 of the Act has thus been amended. Therefore there will be no question of a neutral zone being the headquarters. There will be no question of a non-centre being the headquarters. By the Bill of Mr. Venkatapati Raju being passed, the headquarters of the University should be not only at a centre but that it should be the only centre. So, the question of Bezwada not being a centre about which complaints after complaints have been made, is gone now. Bezwada will now continue to be the headquarters and will have the right of having the University. The question now is whether sufficient case has been made out for the removal of the headquarters from Bezwada. The only ground for Bezwada not continuing to be the headquarters having gone, viz., that Bezwada was not a centre, the question is whether Bezwada is a fit place for continuing to be the centre of the University. Two places are now claiming the location of the headquarters against Bezwada, Anantapur at one extreme of the Andhra country and Vizagapatam at the other extremity. If the affiliating functions should be performed by the University, it is absolutely necessary that the University should be in a central place. Bezwada is equidistant from the northern extremity of the Andhra desa and also the

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southern and the western extremity of the Andhra desa. It will be to the best convenience of the Andhras to have Bezwada as the headquarters and the place for university development.

"Mr. Ramalinga Reddi, the Vice-Chancellor of the University, was only fighting for the principle of concentration of all the University activities at the headquarters. With regard to the place where the headquarters should be located he has been neutral. It is left to the Council to decide which of the places should be the headquarters. In doing so, you have to take into consideration the most important point, viz., convenience of the Andhra desa.

"The communiqué first stated that a major portion of the Andhra desa should go back to the Madras University and that the University to be established at Vizagapatam should be of a unitary type. In yesterday's debate the Council did not accept the communiqué. It has not thought fit to dislodge, to dismember or to disintegrate the Andhra jurisdiction. Andhras would not allow it. I therefore appeal to non-Andhras and Tamil Members to see that in whatever they may do, care is taken that the dismemberment of the Andhra desa does not take place. A portion of Bellary may go out of the Andhra desa altogether. It is reasonable because they are Karnatakas. Karnatakas must go to the Kanarese province and a Kanarese University may come into existence very soon. But the people of other portions of the Andhra desa, portions of Bellary, Cuddapah, Anantapur and Chittoor have to travel about 600 miles or more if they want to go to Vizagapatam. Of course, Vizagapatam, it is stated, is a fit place for certain technical subjects. All technological subjects cannot be introduced or developed at only one
12-30 p.m. place. For instance, if you want forest minerology, you have got plenty of forests at Kurnool and if you want agriculture there are places nearby bordered by rivers. Of course, Vizagapatam will have to be selected for marine institutions. But, with regard to Railway engineering Bezwada is a better place than even Vizagapatam. The hon. the Chief Minister has referred to new railways being opened from Vizagapatam. Bezwada is already a centre of many railways and there is the Delhi Express going *via* Bezwada from Madras to Delhi now in addition. So, Bezwada is a better place from that point of view also. Further being the headquarters of the deltaic system, from the agricultural point of view it should be preferred. It has got also forests and hills in its vicinity. The Singareni mines are very near it and therefore mineral subjects can be learned there. Bezwada will command all parts of Andhra desa equally well. Bellary, Anantapur, etc., would be served well by Bezwada as well as my friends the Oriyas, and Mr. Biswanath Das want to have the university at Vizagapatam at his backyard. Sir A. P. Patro also wants it at his backyard."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—"A word of explanation, Sir?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I will give an opportunity to the hon. Member."

* Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"Sir, I want to ask what the special advantage of Vizagapatam is except that the Government have with some object brought an amendment in favour of it. Now, we are considering the location of a university which has got to prepare students for Post-graduate and Honours and other courses of study with reference to humanities and arts. Vizagapatam has not got a Government College in arts or science. The only college existing at Vizagapatam is a second-grade college of Lady Narasinga Rao. Therefore, if a university is to be started there, it has to be started afresh.

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Why not you start it at Bezwada? Have those who support Vizagapatam made out a prima facie case for shifting the headquarters from Bezwada to that place? All these questions were considered by the then Government and they decided that Bezwada alone would satisfy the needs of the whole Andhra country.".

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am afraid the hon. Member is repeating his own arguments."

* Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" On the last occasion, Sir A. P. Patro himself said that there was jubilation and enthusiasm created on account of the headquarters being established at Bezwada. Now what is it that has changed the situation? Sir Patro then said: 'This decision of the Council in making Bezwada the headquarters is already beginning to create enthusiasm in several parts of the Andhra province. We read the other day that the District Board of Kistna would vote a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs if Bezwada was made a centre. We have also heard that the zamindars and other rich persons inhabiting that part of the country are ready and willing to come forward with large amounts if Bezwada is made a university centre.' Now that Bezwada has been made the only centre according to the Bill of Mr. Venkatapathi Raju that enthusiasm should not be killed by removing it from Bezwada. Financially we are in the best position, because the missionaries are still waiting for the conclusion of our deliberations. If Bezwada is continued as the headquarters, they are sure to spend 12 to 15 lakhs and establish a college. Sir, when Sir A. P. Patro's Government was willing to accept 3 lakhs from the Kistna District Board, why should not this Government accept some more money from the municipalities and district boards? Of course my Friend, Mr. Biswanath Das, might say that the local bodies should not contribute for these purposes. I say that the local bodies are only representative institutions of the people and, when the people want in a combined way to pay money to the university, why should it not be accepted?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am afraid these remarks will not be relevant to the amendment now under consideration."

* Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" I thought, Sir, that financial considerations are relevant."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"They are not at all relevant to the amendment now under consideration."

* Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" I am sorry. Public opinion as expressed has been in favour of Bezwada being continued as headquarters. Out of 25 witnesses that gave evidence before the select committee, 12 have spoken in favour of Bezwada in order that the distant parts may not be tempted to be cut off from the Andhra districts. Mr. Muniswami Nayudu has asked for the Chittoor district to be cut off from the Andhra districts. In that way, if district after district cuts itself off it would be a deplorable thing. I therefore appeal to the non-Andhra Ministry and the non-Andhra members of this House not to disrupt the Andhra University but to locate the headquarters in a central place so that it may be useful to all parts of the Andhra desa."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—" Mr. President, Sir, now that the question of the type of the university has been settled, the next question for consideration is which place ought to be the headquarters of this Andhra University. I quite

realize that I am pleading a forlorn cause and that the Government are using their giant's strength against us in order to have the headquarters at Vizagapatam. All the same, I have to do my duty not merely by Anantapur but by the select committee which proposed Anantapur for the headquarters. I want also to do my duty by the Senate which proposed by a very large majority that Anantapur should be the headquarters. In determining the place which ought to be made the headquarters of this university, several factors arise for consideration, the foremost being the climatic conditions in the respective places suggested for the headquarters. From the hygienic point of view there cannot be any two opinions that Anantapur ranks equally with Vizagapatam. It is not my opinion. As regards Anantapur my opinion may not be worth much. I crave leave to quote an extract from a speech made by a former Director of Public Instruction, Madras, Mr. J. H. Stone, on the occasion of the opening of a first-grade college at Anantapur. He said :

'The Sanitary Commissioner considers Anantapur as the most suitable place for a college for young men from a hygienic point of view. Anantapur has however some decided advantages. I have already mentioned its hygienic superiority. Good sites for the permanent location of the college and hostel are available in the municipal extension. The fact that Anantapur is a small town has been urged against it. From the most enlightened point of view, I think that the fact is in its favour. A college established there would be more nearly residential . . . and college life would be less subject to distractions . . . and the students less subject to the temptations incidental to independent life in a town.'

"These were the memorable remarks made by a former Director of Public Instruction. Leaving these aside, I may quote the opinion of my esteemed Friend the present Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University that Anantapur is noted for its dry cold weather.

"Having said so much about the hygienic reasons why Anantapur should be selected, I may invite the attention of the House to the fact that the select committee of 35 members from the different districts of the Presidency including some of the highest names, unanimously came to the conclusion that Anantapur should be the headquarters of the Andhra University. This is what they state : 'In fixing the most suitable place for the location of the headquarters of the Andhra University, after careful consideration of all the circumstances, the committee have decided to recommend that the headquarters should be located at Anantapur. The committee were of opinion that it is not desirable to have the headquarters of the university in a neutral place or anywhere in a town.' The choice lay between Anantapur, Rajahmundry and Vizagapatam ; and the committee decided that Anantapur is the most suitable place for the headquarters. Now, Sir, among the signatories to this report I find the hon. the Member for the University, and my esteemed Friend Diwan Bahadur Kumaraswami Reddiyar. The present Vice-Chancellor also has signed the report without any dissenting minute. The present Law Member, the hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar, has signed it as also several others whose opinion is entitled to the greatest weight. Sir, I may say in this connexion that a lamentable attempt was made by the hon. Member for South Kanara to fritter away the effect of this select committee report by saying that the select committee were practising a huge joke. Now, Sir, it is hardly creditable for the esteemed members of the select committee to be told that they met for several days, recorded evidence, examined witnesses, received memoranda after memoranda and at the expense of the public were practising a practical joke or a joke upon the Legislative

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Council. I could not believe for a moment that the select committee did not realize the responsibility and did not consider every aspect of the question when they by a very large majority decided that Anantapur should be the headquarters.

"Now, Sir, I pass on to the recommendations of the Senate which met on 11th October 1927 and passed this resolution. They recommended to Government to so modify the Act as to make Anantapur the headquarters of the University. This was carried by 35 for and 20 against. They also resolved that technological colleges including the college of commerce be organized at Vizagapatam with the help of Government by the University, under its management. It was carried by 47 against nil. Now, Sir, these were the recommendations made after a protracted and careful deliberation. Can there be a wiser body of men to consider this question of the University except the members of the Senate themselves? May I also draw the attention of the House to the fact, if any evidence of public opinion were needed, that just at that time the Andhra Conference held in November 1927 unanimously and unequivocally gave their verdict for Anantapur. Having such a consensus of opinion in her favour, I think Anantapur ought to succeed. The one difficult point with regard to Anantapur is that it is situated in some corner of the Andhra desa. If that objection is to prevail, that applies equally well to Vizagapatam as both are situate at the extreme ends of the Andhra desa. Now, Sir, it is said that Vizagapatam is going to become a first-class port and a big railway centre of some railway company. If it becomes a port and a big railway centre. I may also point out that Anantapur is very near Guntakal about 30 miles from it and Guntakal is one of the biggest junctions in Southern India. They are going to open railway factories and the workshop from Hubli is to be transferred to Guntakal. The only natural advantage of Vizagapatam seems to be that it commands the view of the sea. I shall have no objection whatever if they were to start marine engineering. It is only a pretext to bring in Vizagapatam as headquarters. We have got the Engineering College at Madras. What have they done to start marine engineering instruction? By all means let them start the opening of technological institutions at Vizagapatam. I do not want to take up the precious time of the Council by speaking on the manifold virtues of Anantapur. I may say whatever the Government might have done it is no reason for the change of attitude on the part of the Government. Their change of attitude has only led to the dismemberment of the Andhra province. This university question was started as a necessary preliminary to the formation of the Andhra province. The only effect of the present course will be the separation of the Andhra districts and I dare say the hon. Minister has no reason to congratulate himself on his performance. I may also say there is one other consideration in favour of Anantapur. Anantapur forms part of the Ceded districts which are not as advanced as the sister districts in the Andhra province and the location of a university centre would be a strong stimulus for the growth of higher education in the Ceded districts. If I may say so, it would be a right step towards the formation of the Andhra province. The prerequisite for an Andhra province is that all the component parts must be equally and sufficiently advanced. I may say that the separatist tendency has already been too much in evidence and I see one amendment already tabled that the Ceded districts and Chittoor should be separated. Then what are you going to do

with this unitary type of University after all for the benefit of three or four districts? Then I remember at the time this Bill was passed promises were made by the Minister in charge, Sir Patro, that the interests of Anantapur have not been neglected and he held out the prospect that Anantapur would form the nucleus of a separate university and I remember the day when the special officer was appointed to examine the question of starting a unitary residential type of university for the whole Andhra desa or a federal type of University Whatever his recommendation may be, Government decided that for some time to come there should be this federal type of university. Has the hon. the Chief Minister attained his ideal in this unitary type of university? I am told that the first-grade colleges already in existence and the first-grade colleges hereafter to come will continue to be affiliated to these teaching universities. It will be perpetuating a kind of affiliating university and also a teaching university. I am sure it will produce a great and very acute discontent in the Andhra desa. The hon. the Chief Minister is setting up one place against another. He has taken upon himself a very grave responsibility in this matter and the feeling is so acute as it was in the days of the partition of Bengal. This practically amounts to a partition of the Andhra desa which I am sure will be resented throughout the length and breadth of Andhra desa."

* Mr. K. Koti Reddi.—"Mr. President, Sir, I do not like to travel over the ground that has been so well covered by the hon. Members, Mr. Harisarvottama Rao and Mr. Siva Rao, in favour of the claims of Anantapur as against both Vizapapatam and Bezwada. I shall try to put one or two other considerations which will show that we must decide in favour of Anantapur. The fact, Sir, that this agitation has been carried on for the past two years is quite enough to show that Bezwada is unfit for the location of the university. If Bezwada is really a desirable place, there would not have been any trouble. Other things are in its favour. The fact that Bezwada is extremely hot for three or four months a year is enough to decide that it is not a fit place for a university. Then between the two places Vizagapatam and Anantapur, there is no question that Vizagapatam is unique in some respects in Andhra desa, viz., the possibility of developing all sides of technological studies there. But, Sir, from the very inception of the university, it is clear that both the Government and the Members that hail from Northern Circars are of opinion that pure arts and science could usefully be developed apart from the place where technology could be developed. I fail to see the point of view of the representatives of Bezwada and Rajahmundry when they were claiming, knowing that Vizagapatam should be set apart for technological studies, that arts and science should be developed in their places. If technology alone should be developed in Vizagapatam, they concede the principle of arts and sciences being developed in some other place. The only justification for separating technology from arts and science is to satisfy the aspirations and the legitimate demands of the Ceded districts. Anantapur has a very good college as you all know, the finest at present. Vizagapatam has not. Anantapur is as much in a corner as Vizagapatam is so far as the Andhra country is concerned. But Anantapur has this advantage over Vizagapatam. You see, Sir, that in the Northern Circars there are a number of first-grade colleges competing with each other for development, whereas in the Ceded districts there are only two colleges at present—one at Anantapur and the other at Mada palle. At Madanapalle the number studying is small

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at present and the future growth of that college will depend upon the location of the headquarters of the University. If Anantapur is made the headquarters there is the possibility of developing a big University of an unitary ideal and if Vizagapatam is the headquarter, there is always the trouble of colleges at Masulipatam, Guntur and Rajahmundry, and other places, competing and reducing the number at Vizagapatam. As such Anantapur is better than Vizagapatam for an ideal type of University. The attitude from the beginning both of the Government and the members of Northern Circars has been that technology could be developed apart from arts and pure science and such being the case, if in Northern Circars technological studies are developed it is only fair that in the other portions of the proposed Andhra province other studies should be developed. I do not think it is necessary for me to deal with the grounds mentioned by other members and I have no doubt this Council will consider the claims of Anantapur justly and fairly."

Mr. K. ABDUL HYE SAHIB :—" Sir, it is a sad thing to reflect that even those who were in favour of Anantapur being made the headquarters of the Andhra University, both in the Select Committee and elsewhere, should have turned their faces now against poor Anantapur. We shall have now to consider how far it would be desirable for this House to reverse the decision of the Senate, who as an expert body decided in favour of Anantapur. I also see the general opinion seems to be against Anantapur and in favour of Vizagapatam. I think that the amendment of the hon. the Chief Minister will be carried. I do not wish to say much about the merits or demerits of Anantapur as against Vizagapatam. Enough has been said and I do not wish to traverse the same ground, but if this amendment is passed, I have got one suggestion to make. I hope the hon. Minister will listen to me. . . . ." 1 p.m.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member has to address the Chair, and he need not mind whether the other Members hear him or not."

Mr. K. ABDUL HYE SAHIB :—" I have only one suggestion to make to Government and that is that if this amendment is carried, the Ceded districts may be excluded from the provisions of the Andhra University Act, as it would be very difficult for us to send our children to Vizagapatam and we would rather prefer to go to the Madras University. . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will have ample opportunities to develop that aspect of the question on Mr. Nagan Gowda's Bill."

Mr. K. ABDUL HYE SAHIB :—" I appeal to the hon. Minister to exclude at least the Bellary district, which is more a Karnataka district than an Andhra district and as such has no business to remain with the Andhras. With these few words, I oppose the amendment."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" Mr. President, Sir, as far as preference for the centre is concerned, whether it is to be given to Anantapur or Vizagapatam, it seems to me, though Anantapur is losing ground, it has put forward its case as strongly as possible in the circumstances. But, so far as Bezwada is concerned, I am constrained to say, having my Friend who represents Bezwada on my right side (referring to Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao), it reminds me of a small incident in a mufassal town. As regards the feeling of the pulse of the right hand for the males and the left hand for the females, a venerable doctor said, he feels the pulse of the right hand of the males because the heart is on the right side and feels

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the pulse of the left hand of the females because the heart for the females is on the left side, not knowing where the heart exactly is located. Even so, where is the real centre to be? We seem to be groping in the dark as regards the locality of the centre. The centre is really a centre and the central place is Bezwada. Therefore, I would respectfully submit, all other prejudices apart, when we have settled the sort of University we should have for the higher courses, we may have the advantage of having the holy river of Kistna for the students to bathe in and the fine hot weather for them to bask in and have the Vijayawada for them to succeed in the examinations. Therefore from every point of view, not to speak of finance, which we are constrained not to refer to in this discussion, Bezwada seems to be easily approachable from the Nizam's Dominions, from the Ceded districts, and from the Coastal districts of Nellore or even from Vizagapatam. It is more or less centrally situated. We have already decided to have the headquarters there. The whole trouble arose when the Government or some one who is responsible, came up with the suggestion that the Rajahmundry College should be shifted to Bezwada or Bezwada headquarters shoul be shifted to Rajahmundry. Now, as we have decided not to vote for Rajahmundry, the only other alternative is Bezwada. In this view, without taking much time of the hon. Members of this House, I propose that hon. Members might accept Bezwada being the centre and headquarters of the University."

* The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar:—"Mr. President, Sir, I am not anxious to intervene in this debate, except probably to remove some misapprehension that has been created by some of the speeches made by some previous speakers, Mr. Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. Kaleswara Rao and Mr. Siva Rao. Mr. Siva Rao told the House that Government by attempting to remove the headquarters to Vizagapatam are trying to create a division among the Andhras and to destroy the Andhra unity. I was listening to the expert Member, Mr. C. R. Reddi, yesterday and he told us that the centre wherever it is, the Andhra desa will be Andhra desa; and the Government believe that Andhra desa will be Andhra desa wherever the headquarters may be. It is a surprise to me, and to other Members too, to hear that if the headquarters is not in Anantapur, Andhra desa will be divided or if it is not at Bezwada, the Andhra desa will be divided and so on. I also see in the agenda paper a motion that the Ceded districts should be taken over to the Madras University. Certainly, it is not the aim of the Government to destroy the unity of the Andhra desa. If some districts of the Andhra desa prefer to go to the Madras University, and say, 'We shall not be with Vizagapatam and want to go away to Madras,' certainly the Madras University or the Madras Government cannot refuse to admit them. We are not anxious that the Andhra districts should be divided. Hon. Members need not be under any misapprehension and think that it is the object of Government to have only one college at Vizagapatam and no colleges elsewhere. The Government colleges at Rajahmundry and at Anantapur will continue to have the same status as they have at present and they will train graduates for the pass course; only they will not be centres in the strict sense of the University. That is to say, there would not be post-graduate study or Honours course, and the first-grade colleges at Anantapur and Rajahmundry will continue to be maintained as they are, and if any necessary improvements have to be made, I don't think Government will reject the claims of Rajahmundry and Anantapur. I do not want to make any distinction

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between one centre and another and if hon. Members of the Andhra desa prefer one place or another I am not competent to judge about it. Considering all the claims, Government have come to the conclusion that Vizagapatam is the best and certainly it is not their intention to divide the Andhra desa."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think the House is ready for a vote.

"The question is that in clause 2, for the word 'Anantapur' the word 'Vizagapatam' be substituted."

The motion was declared carried.

A poll was demanded and the House divided thus :—

Ayes.

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
5. ,, Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
6. ,, ,, S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Mr. Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar.
9. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazl-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur.
10. Mr. H. A. Watson.
11. ,, C. A. Souter.
12. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
13. ,, S. H. Slater.
14. ,, C. W. E. Cotton.
15. ,, V. Ch. John.
16. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
17. Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur.
18. Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur.
19. Mr. A. B. Shetty.
20. ,, J. Bheemayya.
21. ,, J. A. Davis.
22. ,, R. Foulkes.
23. ,, P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
24. Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.
25. Mr. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara.
26. The Zamindar of Singampatti.
27. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur.
28. Mr. Al. Ar. Narayanan Chettiyar.
29. Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayanan Nambudripad.
30. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
31. ,, N. Siva Raj.
32. ,, V. I Muniswami Pillai.
33. ,, W. P. A. Soundarapandya Nadar.
34. ,, S. Subrahmanya Moopanar.
35. ,, Daniel Thomas.
36. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
37. Mr. C. R. Reddi.
38. ,, F. E. James.
39. ,, R. J. C. Robertson.
40. Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja.
41. The Zamindar of Kallikota.
42. Mr. U. Ramaswami Ayyar
43. ,, G. R. Premayya.
44. A. S. Sahajananda Swami.
45. Mr. S. Satyamurti.
46. ,, P. C. Venkatapati Raju.
47. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
48. ,, K. R. Karant.
49. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo.
50. Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
51. ,, L. K. Tulasiram.
52. ,, C. Marudavanam Pillai.
53. ,, K. Madhavan Nayar.
54. ,, Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai.
55. ,, K. P. Raman Menon.
56. ,, C. Gopala Menon.
57. ,, B. Ramachandra Reddi.
58. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar.
59. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.
60. The Maharaja of Venkatagiri.
61. Mr. P. T. Rajan.
62. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar.
63. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur.
64. Muhammad Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur.
65. Khan Sahib T. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur.
66. Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiyar.
67. Kumararaja of Venkatagiri.
68. Mr. A. V. Bhanoji Rao.

Noes.

1. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.
2. Mr. M. V. Gangadhara Siva.
3. ,, S. Venkiah.
4. Rai Sahib L. C. Hampayya.
5. K. Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur.
6. Mr. V. Ramjee Rao.
7. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
8. ,, Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib.
9. ,, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
10. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
11. Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
12. ,, K. V. R. Swami.
13. ,, K. Uppi Sahib.
14. ,, M. Narayana Rao.
15. ,, C. Obi Reddi.
16. ,, A. Parasurama Rao.
17. ,, C. Ramasomayajulu.
18. ,, P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu.
19. ,, A. Kaleswara Rao.
20. ,, K. Koti Reddi.

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Noes—cont.

21. Mr. B. Venkatratnam.
22. ,, A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
23. ,, R. Nagan Gowda.
24. Zamindar of Gollapalli.
25. Mr. P. Siva Rao.
26. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.
27. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.
28. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi.

Ayes 68. Noes 28.

The amendment was carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that clause 2 as amended shall stand part of the Bill."

The motion was put and carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I now put the preamble to the vote of the House.

" The question is that the preamble shall stand part of the Bill."

The motion was carried.

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—" Sir, I do not propose to make my motion that the Bill be passed into law."

1-15 p.m. * The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The next item is the Bill of Mr. Ramasomayajulu, Bill No. 16."

* Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" Sir, I present the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Andhra University Act, 1925, my Bill, No. 16 of 1927, and move that the Bill be taken into consideration."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" On a point of order, Sir. The next Bill in the agenda is my Bill at the bottom of page 5."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think Mr. Nagan Gowda is perfectly right. He says that his Bill is next in the agenda, and I find it is so. When I asked Mr. Ramasomayajulu to move his Bill, I did not know that by a mistake of the office his Bill had not been placed next."

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" On a point of order, Sir, when I was called upon to move my Bill, I take it—I do not know whether I am perfectly correct or not—that I am to move the Bill. I was doing so when this point of order was taken."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" A point of order can be taken at any stage."

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" Sir, I move that Bill No. 6 of 1928 be taken into consideration. In doing so I wish to make a few observations regarding the Bill which I now propose to move for consideration by this House. The Bill proposes, Sir, that the district of Bellary be taken out of the Andhra University area Mr. President, Sir, as the statement of objects and reasons shows, Bellary district is mainly a Kanarese district. From a perusal of the last census of this Presidency it will be seen that Bellary is a preponderatingly Kanarese-speaking district. Only a few years ago the Indian National Congress held an enquiry in the district and came to the conclusion that Bellary was preponderatingly a Kanerese-speaking area. Out of every ten thousand people in the district of Bellary, almost 5,600 are Kanarese-speaking people. The Telugu people do not form the rest of the population of the district either, but they form only about 30 per cent of the population. In

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this connexion it should also be remembered that these so-called Telugu people do understand and speak Kanarese, whereas in the district of Bellary it is possible to show Kanarese-speaking people who do not either speak or understand Telugu language ; but the Telugu speaking people do understand and speak the Kanarese language.

"In support of my Bill to exclude Bellary from the Andhra University area, I have the statements made by all the three elected members from the Bellary district. It is only a few minutes ago, Sir, that the hon. Mr. Abdul Hye Sahib stated that Bellary being predominantly a Karnatic area, it should be left out of the Andhra University area. The hon. Member Mr. Siva Rao, speaking on the subject on the 20th August 1925 made the statement that he had received numerous wires from the people in his district that at any rate Bellary should be excluded from the operation of this Andhra University. He also stated that he might also say that it had been declared officially to be a Kanarese district and plaints and other Government documents were authorised to be filed in Kanarese. And he stated also that there is a strong movement in Bellary that the district should be united to the adjoining Kanarese-speaking tracts. He also added that the latest census figures would disclose to the hon. the Minister for Education that there is a preponderance of Kanarese-speaking population in Bellary, and in such a state of things he said that he did not think that the Andhra University could be usefully forced upon them without their consent. I have also to state that the hon. Member Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, speaking on the same subject on the 21st of August 1925 said : 'if the interests of the people are to be served there are difficulties to be met because there are a lot of Kanarese-speaking men there.' He also said that it will have to be an institution where Kanarese should have due prominence. According to the report of the Vernacularization Committee of the Andhra University, Kanarese does not find much of a place in the Andhra University. Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar speaking on this subject also stated that the people of the Bellary district are not willing to be included within the scope of this Bill. Sir, these three elected representatives of the district of Bellary have stated without any doubt and without any hesitation that Bellary is a Kanarese-speaking area and that it ought to be removed out of the purview of the Andhra University. Mr. President, Sir, numerous organizations from the Karnatic area have petitioned to the Council that Bellary ought to be excluded. The Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee, the Karnataka Unification Committee and the Historical Association of Karnataka have sent in objections stating that Bellary is a Kanarese-speaking area and ought not to be included in the Andhra University area.

"In 1925 when the Andhra University Bill came up for discussion before this House an amendment was moved to the effect that the local Government may by notification exclude any district or part of a district or any college or institution from the operation of this Act. Sir, recently the Vernacularization Committee of the Andhra University has met and published a report for introducing Telugu as the medium of instruction, as the only medium of instruction, to be gradually introduced into the Andhra University area. Now I think the time has come when this provision that was made at the time when the Bill was originally passed, should be exercised and given effect to. On that occasion speaking on the subject, the then Minister for Education stated that certain provisions should be made in the case of those institutions or areas which will raise these special

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difficulties. It is to provide against such difficulties as the one that has been raised by Bellary about this question of language he said that that amendment had been accepted. The report of the Vernacularization Committee is one that has been calculated to improve the status of education, the methods of inculcating or the imparting of education in this country. I am entirely in agreement with the recommendations of the Vernacularization Committee though I am anxious that we the people of Bellary ought to get out of the Andhra University area because of their resolution No. 1 stating that Telugu ought to be adopted. Though I am one of those that feel that Bellary ought to get out of it, I feel that vernacularization is a step forward taken by the Andhra University in the matter of imparting education in this country. Sir, the Vernacularization Committee very clearly and very well stated the point that one cannot but feel strongly that the use of English as the medium of instruction is fraught with evils of a far reaching character and that it cannot produce the results which can reasonably be expected to be produced where vernacular is the medium. In countries where the mother-tongue is the medium of instruction boys and girls learn sciences and other useful subjects much earlier than the students in this country where they have to spend 6 to 10 years in learning a foreign language which they will have to master, so as to be able to study the science or the technical subject. This they can do only after they reach ages of 15 to 18. This would put on them a great handicap for being useful later in life. It is quite easy for students to learn mechanics, chemistry or physics, engineering, etc., much earlier in life than in the case of students who have to study a foreign language first and then alone take up the study of any technical subject. So I am entirely in agreement with the provision that has been made in the Andhra University, to introduce Telugu as the medium of instruction in their institution. Sir, in other institutions in this country, very important institutions, the vernacular has been used and used successfully as the medium of instruction. It is a regrettable thing that we do not have any institution in this part of the Presidency to come forward and take up this question of vernacularization earlier than this. Aligarh has introduced vernacular as the medium of instruction. The Indian Women's University at Poona has been imparting education through the vernacular, and the Usmania University at Hyderabad has been imparting education in science and literature in the vernacular, namely, Urdu."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member will continue his speech at the proper time. The Council will now adjourn and meet again at 2–30 p.m."

After Lunch (2·30 p.m.)

II—cont.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION *re* PERSECUTION OF CONGRESS WORKERS IN VELLORE TALUK, NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT—*cont.*

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Mr. President, I move the following adjournment motion for which leave has been given by the House, viz.—

'*To draw the attention of Government to the recent conduct of the police in the North Arcot district in persecuting Congress workers in the taluk of Vellore, North Arcot district.*'

"It would be a surprise to the House, especially this part of the House (Congress members) that I should come forward with a complaint about the conduct of the police, for it is a well-known fact that many of my colleagus on this side of the House are used to attentions of the police, and some of